

## Fateh clashes resume in Bekaa

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy fighting erupted Sunday between rival Palestinian guerrilla factions in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, state-run Beirut Radio reported. It said the clashes broke out in villages near the crossroads town of Shtoura, particularly in Jala, Ta'alabaya and Tanayel. The Falangist radio said heavy weapons were being used in the fighting between supporters and opponents of Fateh guerrilla group leader Yasser Arafat. Regular clashes have broken out in eastern Lebanon between rival Palestinian factions since an anti-Arafat rebellion almost three months ago. But the situation had been relatively quiet for the past week after local leftist leaders helped arrange a ceasefire. The northern Bekaa, where the fighting has taken place, is in the area of Lebanon under Syrian army control.

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'Soviet envoy met Fateh leaders in Lebanon'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lebanese newspaper Al Nahar Sunday quoted diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying that the Soviet ambassador to Syria entered Lebanon through Syria-controlled military lines on the Lebanese-Syrian border and stayed in the town of Shtoura for two days. The sources added that the ambassador held a number of meetings with Col. Abu Musa, the Fateh rebel leader, and with Ziad Al Atrash, leader of the forces loyal to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in an attempt to solve the dispute within Fateh. The Soviet ambassador left Lebanon Saturday via the same border, the sources said.

Lebanese militia leader shot

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — unidentified gunmen Monday shot and wounded a man described by local residents as the leader of an Israeli-backed militia, security officials said. The man, Mohammad Al Gharanti, heads the Israeli-backed Sidon National Grouping, formerly known as the "National Guard." Another person was slightly injured in the shooting. Israeli troops, who occupy Sidon, sealed off the area, the officials said.

Fahd receives Kuwaiti message

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah Monday handed a message from Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency reported without giving further details. The Kuwaiti minister arrived in Taif earlier in the day. Official sources in Kuwait had said his talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al Faisal were expected to centre on the Iran-Iraq war and recent Arab developments.

N. Yemen sends message to Fahd

BAHRAIN (R) — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Ali Lutfi Al Thor arrived in Jeddah Monday with a message from President Ali Abdallah Saleh to King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted the Yemeni minister as saying on arrival the message dealt with bilateral relations and current Arab developments.

Abe arrives in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Ankara from Tehran Monday on the first visit to Turkey by a Japanese foreign minister. He was met at Ankara airport by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and made a brief statement affirming the two countries had a similar approach to world affairs and saying he hoped they could increase the current low level of economic exchanges. Mr. Abe declined to answer reporters' questions and made no mention of his trip to Iran. He is due to go leave Turkey late Tuesday for Iraq.

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## Iraq reports fierce fighting

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday, its forces were still engaged in fierce battles with Iranian troops in the Gulf war's central sector around the Iranian town of Mehran.

A military communiqué issued in Baghdad said Iraqi troops were tightening their grip on the besieged town and six villages in the area, repelling Iranian attempts during the past 24 hours to break the siege.

The communiqué also reported heavy fighting in the Haj Omar area of the mountainous northern front, where Iran launched an offensive on July 23.

It said Iraqi forces had foiled an attack by a battalion of Iranian revolutionary guards to capture a strategic mountain in the area. Heavy fighting had continued for several hours, the communiqué said.

A military spokesman Sunday night said over 9,000 Iranian troops had been killed in fighting around Mehran during the weekend.

Iran claims it has repelled several Iraqi counter-attacks in the Mehran area since its own troops mounted an offensive there nine days ago.

The Iraqi News Agency INA, meanwhile, said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein inspected the front Monday for the second consecutive day and discussed the military situation with field com-

manders of the Second Army Corps.

The military communiqué said Iraqi jets and helicopter gunships flew more than 300 sorties Monday against Iranian targets and in support of Iraqi troops.

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Shultz reaffirms U.S. stand towards settlements

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. secretary of State George Shultz stressed Sunday that the U.S. attitude towards settlements in the West Bank of Jordan has not changed.

Asked by the American television network NBC about a recent statement of the American administration that U.S. considers "unpractical" an Arab request that the Israeli settlements be dismantled, Mr. Shultz replied that "this does not pose any threat to the U.S. diplomacy because

this attitude is in compliance with President Reagan's proposal of last Sept. 1, which said that Israeli settlements remain where they are but their inhabitants will live under whatever administration results from negotiations."

"The principle which states that the Jews have the right to live in the West Bank is right and important to Israelis and I agree with it but any new settlements will not absolutely help in reaching peace in the area," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz said that the U.S. last week with the aim of telling the Americans about the attitudes of the PSP and other Lebanese opposition parties, and he expressed hope that Washington "would take lessons from the failure of Philip Habib's mis-

sion to the Middle East."

"The U.S. should realize that Lebanon should not pay the price for Israeli ambitions in Lebanon and that the Lebanese government should be the outcome of a oatioal accord where no single party can impose its authority on the country," he said.

The U.S. envoy and Mr. Junblatt could discuss the possibility of a dialogue between the feuding rightists and PSP forces in Lebanon's Shouf mountains as well as the effects which might result from the planned partial withdrawal of Israeli forces to South Lebanon, Mr. Hamadeh said.

In a statement to the French news agency, Ageoce France Presse, here, Mr. Hamadeh said that the U.S. has renewed its invitation to Mr. Junblatt to visit Washington. Mr. Hamadeh visited the U.S. last week with the aim of telling the Americans about the attitudes of the PSP and other Lebanese opposition parties, and he expressed hope that Washington "would take lessons from the failure of Philip Habib's mis-

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Mr. Hamadeh also said that the U.S. rejection of any Soviet, European, or Third World participation in any international negotiations over the Middle East impedes peace efforts.

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PCC manages to define priorities in tackling problems facing PLO

By Lamis K. Andoni  
in Tunis  
Special to the Jordan Times

The Palestine Central Council (PCC), which ended an emergency three-day session here Saturday, has managed to clarify two important aspects. Recommendations adopted at the meeting and a final communiqué issued at its outset clearly define a framework within which the Palestinian revolution can hope to confront its present crises.

First, the top Palestine leaders meeting here defined clearly the political line of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the coming stage. Second, they outlined a serious move toward putting an end to the crises within Fateh and to resolve PLO-Syrian differences.

The importance of the council, however, does not stem from its results only but rather from the fact that the statement and recommendations reflected "a real consensus" among almost all of the PLO factions and popular organisations on the most important matters.

Politically, the council has stressed that the doors are closed in the face of American-sponsored peace plans for the Middle East and accused the U.S. of trying to control the Middle East through "its strategic base in the area, i.e. Israel and military bases in the countries of the region." The statement which included the strongest yet PLO denunciation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord reflected the general political mood which was manifested through the speeches given by the council members.

In fact, one of the main aims of a considerable number of council members from the very first day was to come out with a clear cut

position on American plans. Speeches made in the council pointed out that since the inception of the Palestinian revolution "American imperialism" has been defined together with Israel as the major strategic enemies. Hence representatives of the Palestinian factions and popular organisations called for a "confrontation strategy" against the U.S., a point, although not included in the statement, that was not included in the statement, that was consistent with the general political mood.

The "radicalisation" of the PLO line was linked here by observers with a mutiny declared within Fateh, the backbone organisation of the PLO, last May. The mutineers accused the PLO leadership of indulgence in capitulatory American peace settlements." Although the mutiny failed to rally support of left-wing organisations but its accusation, as manifested in the central council, has rung a bell in the Palestinian political arena. And all the Palestinian factions, including Fateh as reflected in Salah Khalaf's (Abu Iyad) speech, expressed an outright rejection of the Reagan plan and even the principle of entering negotiations with the Americans particularly considering the present balance of power in the area.

NEWS ANALYSIS

deep sense of the sacrifice of the father figure of the Palestinian revolution who, according to all who lined around him, leads a hard working and simple life that only few can endure. Disagreement with Mr. Arafat, by other factions and other leaders of his Fateh group focused on the way the Fateh strife was dealt with and the Syrian-PLO relation. Key speeches by George Habash, Naseef Hawatmeh and Abu Iyad, although expressed rejection of any Syrian attempt to contain the Palestinian decision-making, pointed out that the causes of the crises within Fateh are inherent within the movement itself.

This argument, which obviously touched the Fateh wound, was also supported by speeches by another Fateh representative in the council, Mabounah Abu Maizer (Abu Hatem). In this aspect the council defined the Fateh dilemma: Fateh unity and strength

can not be really maintained without carrying out reforms in the movement regardless of the extent of intervention and causes of the rebellion.

Mr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh, leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), representing the biggest organisations under the PLO after Fateh, gave an almost similar analysis of the crises and said that it was a result of an accumulation of mistakes over the years.

An evaluation of the situation after the departure from Beirut of PLO forces would have prevented the eruption of the crises within Fateh, both leaders said. They called for "democratic reforms" within Fateh and the PLO in order to maintain the unity and strength of the revolution.

Endorsement of reforms by the Palestinian leaders, however, was not accompanied by support for the rebels or the opposition in Fateh. In private talks representatives of the Palestinian factions, including Fateh group focused on the way the Fateh strife was dealt with and the Syrian-PLO relation. Key speeches by George Habash, Naseef Hawatmeh and Abu Iyad, although expressed rejection of any Syrian attempt to contain the Palestinian decision-making, pointed out that the causes of the crises within Fateh are inherent within the movement itself.

The role of the Palestinian members of the council who represent the majority of the Palestinians was notable in directing the work and tendency of the council especially concerning relations with Syria. Their position was represented by lawyer Ibrahim Bakri's speech that stressed the urgency of a ceasefire in the Bekaa, adapting reforms within the organisation and reconciliation with Syria. The two

Qadhafi says U.S. troops threaten world peace

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has told the U.N. Security Council that international security faced a grave threat as a result of the "landing of United States forces of all kinds of Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani territory."

In a letter dated last Friday and published Monday, Col. Qadhafi appeared to be referring to joint U.S. military exercises with those countries.

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## U.S. envoy receives cool reception in Saudi Arabia

Mr. McFarlane flew to Saudi Arabia from Damascus after Syria repeated its rejection of a U.S.-backed accord on foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

Political analysts suggested the Saudis were taking a hard look at the latest Middle East developments. It appeared significant that the envoy had spent some 24 hours in the kingdom without meeting even Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

Diplomatic sources said earlier Mr. McFarlane had been expected to leave the kingdom Monday night, but it now appeared certain he would spend the night at Taif.

There was no official word on his next stop, although there was speculation that it might be Amman.

Both Jordan and Saudi Arabia are seen as playing key roles in any overall Middle East peace settlement. And King Hussein had two days of talks with King Fahd in Taif last week.

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# MIDDLE EAST

## Uncertainty grips Lebanon after wave of bombings

**BEIRUT (R)** — A series of weekend car bombings that killed more than 50 people has spread deep concern in Lebanon over where the random violence might occur next.

In the northeastern city of Baalbek, rescue work was still going on Monday amid the rubble of a vegetable market where at least 33 people were killed and about 125 injured when a car packed with explosives went off Sunday.

Shops and businesses in the ancient town were shattered as residents responded to calls from leftist and Islamic groups for a protest strike against the slaughter.

The Lebanese press, accustomed to reporting violence daily, was unusually strong in its reaction to the Baalbek bombing. State-run Beirut Radio called it "blind carnage."

Lebanon's Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan branded the latest wave of violence as an attempt to destabilise the nation.

The general unease in Lebanon

was reflected in the comment of a 23-year-old typist from a prosperous area of west Beirut, who said: "We never know where the next car is going to blow up. It would almost be better if they would just fight each other and get over with it. Then we'd know where we stood."

Beirut Radio blamed the Baalbek bombing on "the Iranians, Syrians, Libyans and Palestinians who occupy our country."

Beirut's French-language daily *L'orient-Le Jour* ran a front-page heading saying "Blind Terrorism Continues."

Baalbek, known internationally for its massive Roman ruins, is in an area controlled by Syrian troops but Shi'ite Muslim gunmen, Palestinian guerrillas and Iranian revolutionary guards also roam its streets.

The respected Arabic-language daily *Al Nahar* said of the bombing: "Black Sunday stains the city of the sun with death."

## Turkey receives Iranian message

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen received a message Monday from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati. Turkish officials said.

They gave no details of the message delivered by a senior Iranian foreign ministry official five days after Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz visited Ankara for talks on

This followed a comment by

Iran's parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, that "captured" territory in the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq could be used as a base to attack an oil pipeline running from central Iraq to Turkey.

The pipeline, Iraq's only oil export outlet, earns Turkey \$250 million a year in royalties.

## Armenians claim responsibility for bomb attack, kidnap fiasco in Tehran

**TEHRAN (R)** — An Armenian guerrilla group waging a violent campaign against French interests in Iran has claimed responsibility for Sunday night's bomb attack on the French embassy and a recent abortive attempt to kidnap an Iranian diplomat.

The Tehran bureau of the French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP) said the Armenian "Orly group" made the claims in a telephone call to its office.

Diplomatic sources said the bomb attack caused some damage to the Egyptian interests section of the French embassy, but no one was hurt.

It was the fourth bomb attack on French targets in Tehran since the beginning of last month, all claimed by the same group.

The sources said the attempted kidnapping was eight days ago when two men posing as police tried to abduct an Iranian diplomat, who was not named, outside his house while getting into a car with his wife.

A later telephone call to AFP by the Orly group made clear its people believed their target was a Frenchman.

### Orly connection

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), to which French police believe the Orly group is connected, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Turkey is the main target of the Armenian guerrillas, who accuse the country of driving them from their homes in eastern Turkey and the massacre of 1.5 million of their people in World War I. Successive

Turkish governments have denied the charge.

The AFP bureau said the latest call from the Orly group warned that "French interests around the world will be the target of our revolutionary groups".

"The responsibility of all the casualties and people killed in our future operations will be that of the French regime," the caller said.

Attacks on French targets in Tehran come at a time of severely strained relations between France and Iran because of French support for Iraq in the three-year-old Gulf War.

Press reports in Paris said last month that France had decided to lend Iraq five Super-Etendard planes, which could launch Exocet missiles at Iranian oil installations and tankers in the Gulf.

Iran said it would stop all oil exports from the Gulf, a large proportion of the Western World's supplies, if its shipments were interrupted by Iraqi attacks.

Iran has one of the largest Armenian exile communities in the Middle East.

When the diplomat refused to go with the men, they produced a gun and poured petrol over the car and tried to set it alight with a match, the sources said.

The match would not light, so the attackers threw sticks of dynamite under the car, which failed to explode. Finally, the attackers ran off and the diplomat and his wife escaped into their house, the sources said.

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## Amman to host drug conference in December

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World will be held in Amman next December.

The symposium, to be organised by the Arab Company for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies (ACIDMA), will discuss practical problems encountered in the Arab drug industry. Invitations have been extended to a number of specialists in universities, research centres and drug producing industries throughout the Arab World to prepare for the symposium.

ACIDMA, established by the Council of Arab Economic Unity in 1976, sources said, has received the go-ahead from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for the marketing of the company's drugs there. The sources added that an exchange of ratified documents will take place in Amman during a ceremony to be attended by UAE ambassador to Jordan.

The Amman-based company receives contributions from 16 Arab countries, and is part of the CAEU policy to develop drug production and achieve product self-sufficiency in the Arab level.

## Fire, road accident claims lives of two

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two people were killed and seven others injured in two road accidents and a fire which occurred in Jordan Sunday.

A report in the local press said that an accident on the Ajloun-Jerash road involving Jordanian and Saudi Arabian vehicles resulted in the death of one person and the injury of seven more.

## Santoshi, Anani discuss possible labour agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi Sunday met Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and together reviewed bilateral cooperation in labour affairs. Mr. Santoshi and Mr. Anani also explored possibilities of reaching a labour agreement between India and Jordan.

On Monday, Minister of Com-

munications Mohammad Al Zaben received Mr. Santoshi and discussed with him ways of strengthening cooperation in telecommunications between Jordan and India. They also discussed ways to expand the exchange of technical expertise in telecommunications, and Mr. Santoshi expressed India's interest in bolstering cooperation with Jordan in this respect.



Her Majesty Queen Noor tours the ancient Roman city of Jerash Monday in her capacity as president of the committee which is organising the international festival due to start here in three days time (Petra photo)

## Noor tours Jerash festival site

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor, president of the Higher National Committee for the Jerash Festival, toured the festival site Monday afternoon and saw the preparations being made for the opening of the Second Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts next Friday.

Queen Noor listened to an elaborate explanation by Festival Director Dr. Mazen Al Arnouni of regulations made to ensure the ease and comfort of the festival's visitors. In particular Queen Noor

scrutinised the car parking areas, in addition to enquiring about the transport facilities that have laid on to move people to and from the festival site.

The Queen then watched a brief performance of the light and sound programme, which is of special significance in the festival programme. Queen Noor expressed her appreciation of the efforts made by the higher and executive committees, and all those engaged in the festival pre-

parations which have guaranteed it as a success.

The Queen stressed that the progress made in so short a time to accomplish the required preparations was striking, and proves that determination and honest effort have characterised the organisation of the festival.

Queen Noor was accompanied on her festival tour by Higher National Committee Vice-President Lalla Sharaf and members of the higher and executive committees.

## Algerian team holds talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Algerian trade delegation led by the Algerian advisor to the Ministry of Trade met Monday Amman Chamber of Commerce (ACC) Director-General Rajah Al Amin, ACC Secretary-General Amin Al Hussaini and ACC board of directors member

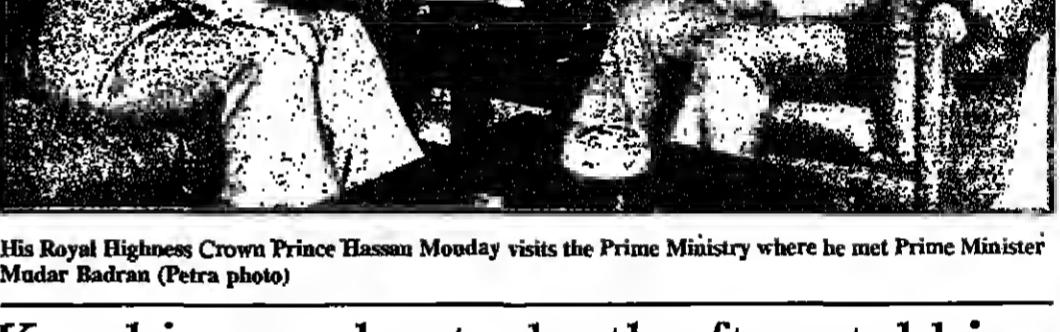
Mohammed Ghunaim.

The two sides exchanged views on ways of boosting trade between Jordan and Algeria in addition to assistance by Jordan for training Algerian Ministry of Trade personnel in Arabic for specific use in trade negotiations.

## Khalifah thanked by Hassan for translation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan

Monday sent a message to the Jordan Academy of Arabic (JAA) President Dr. Abdul Rahman Khalifah thanking him for the dedication of the translated version of an "Introduction to Classical and Modern Optics," translated by JAA in to Arabic as part of the drive for Arabising higher education in the Arab World. The Crown Prince expressed the hope that those interested in the field of optics would find the book informative.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Mouday visits the Prime Ministry where he met Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo)

## Customs head explains new airport procedure

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Director of Customs at Queen Alia International Airport (QAA) Nouri 'Obaidat has described the green and red light customs system as "fairly successful," nearly 20 days after it was brought into force.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. 'Obaidat complained that some passengers are still unaware of the presence of the system and fail to abide by its instructions, despite the fact that it has been well publicised in the press and on television.

We have also placed posters at the airport to help the passenger arrivals and distributed leaflets to airlines to give to their passengers before they disembark at the airport, Mr. 'Obaidat said.

In addition, he said, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has mounted its own campaign to enlighten passengers and provide information on the subject.

The new system permits passengers a speedier passage through customs if they follow the instructions for customs clearance. Mr. 'Obaidat said.

He outlined the procedure as follows: If a passenger has nothing to declare on top of his or her personal allowance, he or she should proceed through the channel marked with the green symbol, but should stop and cooperate if a customs official wishes to ask any questions. The following are the items permitted free of customs duty per passenger: — personal gifts not exceeding JD 50 or \$150,

or the equivalent.

— 200 cigarettes,

— One litre of alcoholic beverage

— One camera and lenses

— Tools and equipment used by passengers within their professions

— Pets, such as dogs, cats, birds.

"Passengers who have something to declare to the customs, that is who are carrying over the above listed allowances, or any goods to be used for commercial purposes must declare them to the customs official having entered the channel marked by the red symbol. The officer on duty will then brief the passenger on the following procedures.

According to Mr. 'Obaidat wireless equipment, movie and video tapes, newspapers and magazine

which are considered immoral and/or contain enemy propaganda as well as fire arms are not allowed.

If these are found on any passenger they will be confiscated.

Commercial goods made in Israel will be immediately confiscated and the passenger referred to a military court.

He said those trying to evade paying customs duty will be fined up to 250 per cent of the original value of the merchandise.

Those passing through the green channel will not have their luggage searched as normal procedure, but customs officers will choose passengers at random to undergo luggage inspection, Mr. 'Obaidat explained.

"The green and red light cus-

toms system is being applied in Jordan for the first time and I expect it will take some time to be fully understood by all passengers," Mr. 'Obaidat commented.

However, he added, instructions about the new systems will continue to be distributed in at least three languages (French, English and Arabic) as well as in the press, through the airlines and via travel agents both here and abroad.

The Royal Society for Fine Arts, Princess Wijdan Ali, president of the Royal Society for Fine Arts, said that the Jordanian contemporary art exhibition has closed the cultural gap that existed between the two countries for almost half a century.

"The Royal Society for Fine Arts," Princess Wijdan continued, "responded to the invitation of the Ministry of Culture in Turkey by bringing works of Jordanian artists — including paintings, graphics, sculptures, and ceramics — in the hope that through artistic exchanges, new bonds will grow between the two countries and their peoples."

Array of exhibitions

Mr. Suhaib Bisharat, director of the Jordan National Gallery — which was established in 1980 — pointed out that the gallery has witnessed an array of international exhibitions from major museums during the few short years of its infancy.

The National Gallery has held an exhibition of French contemporary art, Yugoslav contemporary art and the works of prominent artists like Henry Moore, plus the works of artists from the Arab and Islamic World.

The Jordanian public showed special interest in the Turkish exhibition sent by the Turkish government to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Therefore, it is only appropriate that the National Gallery's first exhibition abroad of a selection from its permanent collection of Jordanian art, takes place in Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish government.

Wide acquaintance

The selection of paintings and ceramics chosen to represent Jordan at the exhibition makes no claim to being a comprehensive and exhaustive presentation of the visual arts in Jordan. However, they have been chosen to give Turkish viewers as wide a possible acquaintance Jordanian artists and a sense of the way they view their immediate environment and transform it into visual art, Mr. Bisharat stressed.

All these forms of expression, Mr. Bisharat added, are of recent vintage in Jordan.

Before 1948 Jordan was a small pastoral country, proud of its unspoiled culture and content with its tribal structure.

Jordanian artistic expression was confined to rugs, tents, jewellery, embroidery and pottery. There was no place for the easel, the brush, and the stone and chisel in the life of the bedouins.

Tried and tested

In barely a generation, the country has been transformed, opening outwards to the Arab World and the west, while building an expansive urban culture where the whole array of international art forms whether they be sculpture, ceramics, mosaics or painting are being tried and tested.

The Jordan contemporary art

## NCC reassembles, debates nationality bill

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday resumed its sessions after a six-week recess for the summer.

The opening session, presided over by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar and attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, began by observing a one-minute silence to mourn the death of NCC member Hamdi Al Habashneh, who died during the summer break.

The NCC session referred several draft laws to its appointed committees and heard the government's reply to several inquiries by NCC members on Jordanian internal affairs and the issue of setting up a special office to organise foreign labour in the country.

A draft law on the formation of Islamic courts was referred to the NCC Legal Committee while a law on the ratification of a loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, which is to be used for the Zarqa-Mafraq-Syrian border road project, was referred to the Financial and Administrative Committee.

The NCC also referred a draft law amending the Jordan Medical Association law for 1983 to its Legal Committee.

In its reply to questions submitted earlier by NCC members, the government stated that organisation of foreign labour in Jordan takes place through an employment committee whose decisions are then executed by a department at the Ministry of Labour.

The NCC also discussed the nationality draft law for 1983, which entitles the cabinet to grant Jordanian citizenship to Arabs who have been living in Jordan for not less than 15 consecutive years, upon recommendation by the minister of interior.

The new nationality law also demands that those obtaining Jordanian nationality should give up their previous citizenship, on condition that the laws of the applicant's country agree to such a change.

The NCC will hold its second session of the present sitting next Monday.



## Karaki man cheats death after stabbing

KARAK (J.T.) — A man from Karak miraculously escaped death after being stabbed 21 times and suffering injuries to all parts of the body, according to a report in the local press. The report said that 37-year-old Nasr Al Masarweh was Friday stabbed with a sharp knife by Ya'qoub Jiries, an Egyptian, and was rushed to the emergency hospital in Karak for emergency treatment.

The victim's condition was described by Dr. Abdul Majid Al Duman, the hospital director as

fair following an emergency operation. Dr. Duman said that only one wound penetrated deeply but that several veins in the man's right hand had been damaged.

According to the report, the Egyptian had been employed as a farm worker for four years to the victim's orchard. He was described by the victim's mother as a man of integrity and good conduct. The incident happened when Mr. Masarweh went to the Jordan Valley and asked Jiries to stay in the orchard until his return. Apparently he failed to follow his employer's instructions and tried to excuse his absence.

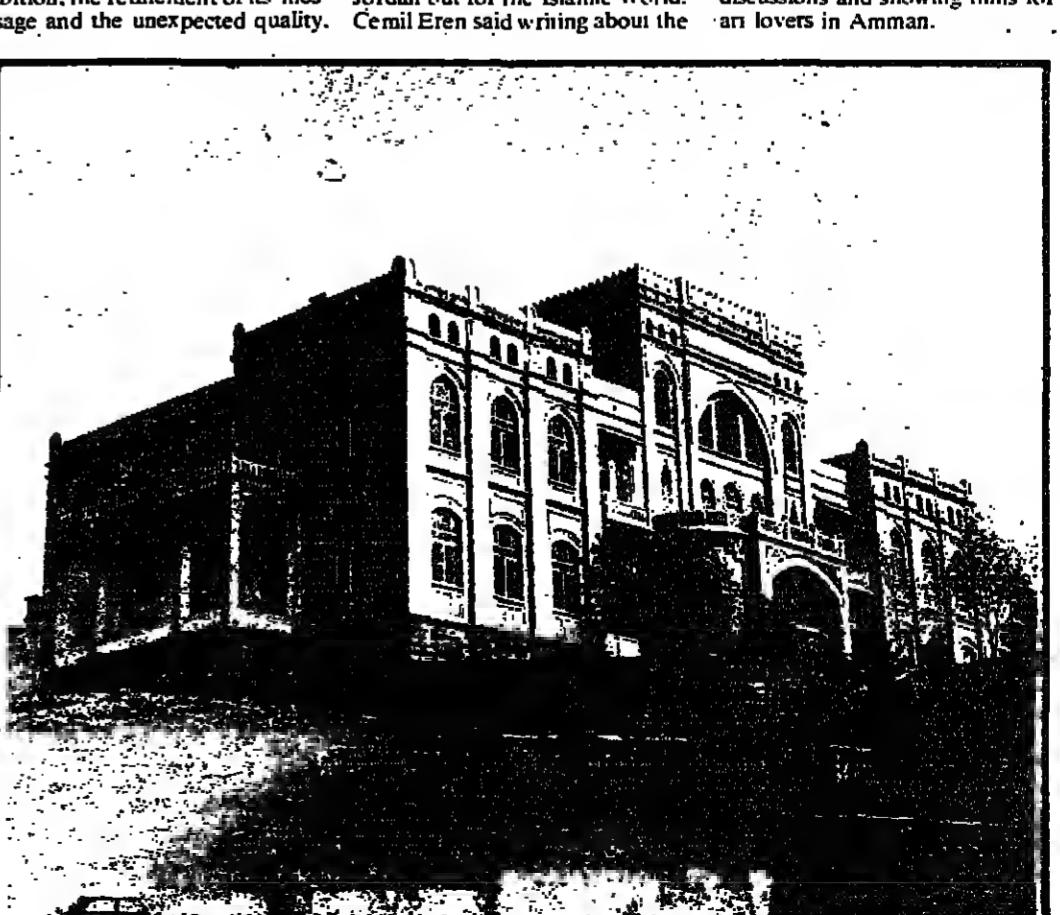
Later, as the two were in Mr. Masarweh's office discussing business, the telephone rang and as the victim was answering it Jiries attacked him with the knife until he lost consciousness, but he later recovered and called for help.

The report did not say if the police had apprehended the assailant who went on the run immediately after attacking his employer.

The new section on the second floor of the gallery at Al-Muntazah Circle in Jabal Weibdeh will allow the exhibiting of the gallery's permanent collection, as well as having private exhibitions at the same time.

The new section on the second floor of the gallery at Al-Muntazah Circle in Jabal Weibdeh will allow the exhibiting of the gallery's permanent collection, as well as having private exhibitions at the same time.

The National Gallery will concentrate in the coming season on giving art lectures, holding group discussions and showing films for art lovers in Amman.



The Ankara State Museum which housed the exhibition of contemporary Jordanian art for one month during its successful showing in Turkey

## PCC manages to define priorities

(Continued from page 1)  
positions that exist among the Palestinians concerning Syria were again reflected in the council. The first argument stressed that Syria is still stuck to its declared "anti-imperialist" position and therefore loopholes in PLO-Syria relations should be patched. The second argument said that Syria is going ahead in its American-backed plan to contain and even eliminate the PLO.

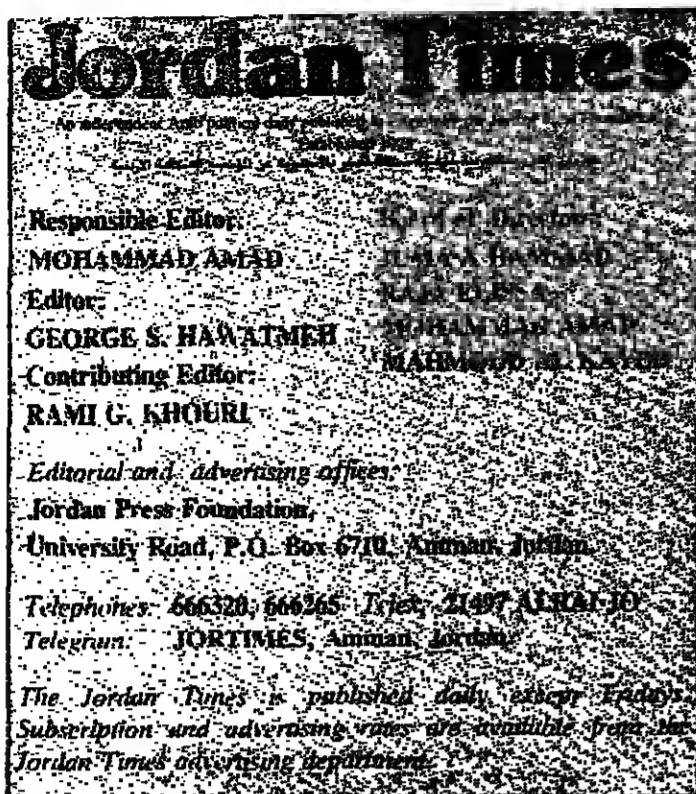
The emerging formula concerning relations with Syria was the following: "We extend our hands to Syria and in building strong relations with Syria if Syria wants to confront the Israeli-American plans." Perhaps this position was best expressed by Mr. Habash when he said, "We have to consider Syria a real obstacle in the face of imperialist plans but Syria has to render real support

for the PLO, based on Palestine National Council (PNC) resolutions and the independence of the Palestinian decision."

The formation of an 18-member delegation, the majority of which are drawn from Jordan, to assist the six-man PLO committee to consolidate relations with Syria and to resolve the crises within Syria came as a serious step to implement the recommendations of the council. The delegation held several meetings here after the PCC meetings ended and stressed that the main objectives should be maintaining a ceasefire in the Bekaa and "to clear the atmosphere" between the PLO and Syria and the two conflicting Fatah groups for a future reconciliation. The delegation stressed the importance of reform in Fatah as a step toward resolving the present crises."

Fatah informed the delegation of its readiness to cooperate with it fully. Two members of the delegation told the committee that the Fatah leadership is serious about the reforms to facilitate the mission of the delegation which will probably start Thursday. The delegation will keep in touch with three members of the Central Committee who reside in Syria, Farouk Kadoumi, Hail Hamid, Mohammad Ghneim and the PLO forces deputy commander, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), in Tripoli if necessary.

The atmosphere here reflected "reserved optimism" about the future of PLO-Syrian relations and a near end to the crises in Fatah but as members of the council asserted, "the council has put all its weight to start the way towards putting an end to the present crises."



## Need for Arab unity

The Palestine Central Council (PCC) has ended its three-day meetings in Tunis on rather a happy note: the legitimate PLO leadership is to be preserved; independent Palestinian decision-making is to be protected; reforms of institutions are to be made, on the basis of dialogue and democracy; and an end to feuding and fighting among opposed factions in Fatah and other resistance groups is to be sought. In all, the outcome of the top-level Palestinian talks can be measured with a considerable deal of success.

The unity of PLO has always been, and will always remain, the main ingredient of any Palestinian success, and we are both confident and happy that the PCC has managed to reaffirm this unity. But, unity achieved, what is the next step for the Palestinian people, in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the demise of the Reagan proposals for Middle East peace?

By completely rejecting the Reagan proposals, and merely expressing sorrow at Arafat's expulsion from Damascus, the Palestinian leaders meeting in Tunis had no doubt also wanted a reconciliation with Syria. To this end, a new mediation committee has been formed and almost all PLO leaders have agreed to stop public criticism of the Syrian regime. And it seems logical therefore that restoring normal Syrian-Palestinian ties would be the PLO's next step. But, and the Palestinians themselves have to ask this question too, what if this new mediation effort at Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation will also fail? Where do we all go from here?

Clearly, there are no ready answers, for these questions are difficult indeed. Look, if you will, at the present Middle East situation as a whole.

Syria, even if it is not thinking of controlling the PLO, is not in a hurry, to say the least, to reach a comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian problem. The maximum the United States hopes for, at the present stage, is an agreement on Lebanon. The Soviet Union can only wait for Syria's next move. Israel continues its Judaisation programme of the occupied territories and its play for time. And the rest of the world, the Arabs included, is comatose on the question of an Arab-Israeli settlement.

In all these cases, the Palestinians have to suffer, with no end in sight for their suffering. So, what do they do next?

There is the Arab Fez plan, and there is hopelessness and despair and nothing in between for the Palestinians to achieve their rights, it seems. For the first solution, you need Arab unity — and a lot of it for that matter. All that is needed for the second option, however, is for the present drift to continue.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Europe's real decision

WE HEAR rumours here and there about a new European role for solving the Middle East question. Observers of the situation in our region are quite aware of Europe's attitude to date. European nations have been forced to act as onlookers without lifting a finger in order to settle the region's problems although they have had several opportunities to act constructively. The European's have shifted the whole task on to the United States which has failed to settle any of the persisting problems. Neither the Camp David agreement nor the Israeli-Lebanese agreement have been implemented nor were they sufficiently feasible to bring about a settlement in Lebanon or in Palestine. Washington has failed so far to bring about peace and stability in the Middle East and yet its leaders have excluded any role for the European nations or the Soviet Union.

Now we hear about attempts by European nations to try their hand in the affair but on the condition that their role should not anger the American administration. Once again we see Europe making the same mistake by believing that the Arab World will continue to be weak and as disunited as ever. Europe must realise that the current state of affairs cannot exist indefinitely and that its trading and other interests will force its members to re-examine their policies towards the Arab region.

### Al Dustour: Iraq's unchanged policy

THE LATEST military operations along the Iraq-Iran border bear very important implications following three years of fighting. After declaring its desire for peace and pulling out its forces from Iranian territory, Iraq was forced in the past week to send its forces back across the border with the intention of proving to the world and to the Iranian rulers its ability and power to assume the initiative in the war. Iraq resorted to this tactic after repeated Iranian attempts to invade Iraqi territory in a desperate attempt to win the war. Iraq has made it clear that it seeks peace, but at the same time it is ready to defend its soil and carry the battle into Iranian territory whenever necessary.

The latest move does not change Iraq's declared policies and international commitments, but rather proves beyond doubt that its calls for peace with Iran emanate from a position of strength and not weakness. The Iraqi army has proved again and again its morale and military skill in battle and has gained much experience in combat that has enabled it to repulse repeated Iranian attacks and to launch offensives that have dealt a heavy blow to the enemy.

### Sawt Al Shaab: One final effort

THE RECROSSING of Iraqi troops into Iranian territory after they had voluntarily pulled out more than a year ago came to a short any lingering ideas in the heads of the Iranian rulers of invading Iraq and winning the war. Despite their humiliating defeats in the past, the Iranians are still desperately trying to launch raids inside Iraqi populated areas at Basra, Mandali and other points along the international border. The Iranians have also turned down all mediation efforts to end the fighting and settle the dispute by peaceful means. For the Iraqis everything is clear, they want to defend their soil and wish to sit at the negotiating table to reach a peaceful settlement that would put an end to the fighting. Their latest move into Iranian territory was to stop Iranian raids inside Iraq, to prove to the Iranian regime that the Iraqi armed forces are quite willing and capable of shifting the battleground to Iran and to stem Iran's stubbornness and intransigence.

# Bathrooms are not frivolous

By Rami G. Khouri

Last week, the Arabic-language press in Amman carried an advertisement for the sale of a very large house in one of the new high income areas of the city. The house was described in the half-page advertisement as consisting of 1,350 square metres of built-up space on a piece of land measuring 1,700 square metres, with four salons, six bedrooms, four kitchens, nine bathrooms, a swimming pool, and a sauna.

Quite a house, you might think, and how right you would be. What really caught my attention in the advertisement was not the large size of the house, because there are some very big and very wealthy families in Amman who could make use of every one of 1,350 square metres of built-up space. What stopped me in my tracks was the news of the nine

bathrooms. My gosh, I thought to myself, imagine living in a house with nine bathrooms! What would you do with nine bathrooms in the same house?

This is not an easy question, nor is it a frivolous one, because we are living in a society which not only sanctions houses with nine bathrooms, but in many cases probably wishes to emulate them. So, I ask again, what does one do in a house with nine bathrooms? I have been thinking about the matter all week, and have come up with a few ideas which I would like to share with those of you who, like myself, are intrigued that we have entered the era of the nine-bathroom house.

For starters, one could spend a lot of time just counting one's bathrooms. Five or six bathrooms would not lead themselves to such an exercise, but when you have nine you should

probably spend about half an hour a day counting them to make sure they are all still there, all nine of them.

Then you could spend much time cleaning them, because nine bathrooms would generate considerable use, or, if not used frequently, considerable dust that would also have to be cleaned. You would probably need a housecleaning staff of at least four people to maintain such a large house and so many bathrooms, and perhaps you would have to install at least two more bathrooms just for the people hired to keep the original nine bathrooms clean. It could be quite an uncontrollable monster.

For starters, one could spend a lot of time just counting one's bathrooms. Five or six bathrooms would not lead themselves to such an exercise, but when you have nine you should

pace of gastro-intestinal activity to keep nine bathrooms busy all the time. Perhaps this is a home of whose four kitchens three are concentrating on the preparation of hot and spicy bean dishes, thereby necessitating the availability of many bathrooms, strategically located in positions throughout the house in such a manner that a suddenly stricken regular bean dish eater would never have to travel more than 25 metres in an emergency to reach a bathroom? Perhaps.

You could spend much time calculating how much the import of the bathrooms fixtures (they are all imported from a prestigious West European manufacturer of bathrooms) have contributed to the total trade and balance of payments deficit of Jordan last year. Not many people can boast the ability to equate their bathrooms

with the national trade deficit. These are just some thoughts that have come to my mind after thinking about this amazing subject for the past week.

Of course, I do not wish to impose any value judgements on the builders and/or owners of houses with nine bathrooms. This newspaper would be pleased to publish any comments that readers may have. Please address them to the Bathroom Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. If there is enough interest, we may start a weekly Bathroom Page, or, at the very least, a Bathroom Column. This is all part of our effort to be a newspaper that reflects important changes and trends in Jordanian society, and a nine-bathroom house, in my view, is a significant turning point in our modern history.

## Shultz's first year: Some successes, some silences

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — George Shultz has just completed his first year as secretary of state. He had been in Washington before as secretary of labour (1969-70), director of management and budget (1971-72), secretary of the Treasury and assistant to the president (1972-74). At age 62, he has obviously learned something about the wayward ways of officials and reporters, and he knows how to talk about his job without saying too much.

When he was young Mr. Shultz was a blocking back on the Princeton University football team. He didn't call the signals but he helped lead the interference. That is still what he is doing, blocking and tackling the opposition at home and abroad.

On his first anniversary at State he made clear what he would not talk about: relations with the White House, the Pentagon or other departments with regard to the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

Mr. Shultz is for a balance of military power, but also for a balance of economic power. And he is for talking frankly with everybody, except maybe the press.

The Reagan administration is in touch with Moscow at many levels, he said, and occasionally has made progress — not much but some. The two sides avoided making things worse than they already were in Beirut. They agreed on a five-year grain deal despite their differences on arms control, Poland, Central America, Afghanistan and other issues.

Mr. Shultz talked a good deal about these tangles with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, he said, and recently they graded themselves on the results and agreed that it came out about C-plus.

The secretary was not hopeful about the nuclear arms negotiations at Geneva. He observed that the Russians are continuing to

deploy their SS-20 missiles as fast as they can. We would like to have them stop deploying these missiles, he said, but what they threaten to do, if the United States counters by putting Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, is what they are already doing.

He was asked about a Reagan-Andropov meeting to talk things over. He replied that it would be potentially useful if something substantial came out of it.

Mr. Andropov is a strong, self-confident leader, he said. Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, the secretary said, felt that reports of Mr. Andropov's ill health had been overplayed in the press. No doubt, Mr. Andropov had some infirmities, but they were under control and his intellectual capacity and command of the facts were impressive.

Even so, Mr. Shultz felt that a mere get-acquainted meeting would not be helpful. It would be the biggest story in years, and if nothing came out of it, it would lead to a sense of official futility and public despair.

Incidentally, although this was not discussed in our talk, there is some anxiety among Mr. Reagan's advisers about an Andropov meeting. They can see some advantage if it took place next year during the election campaign, but they are afraid that unless everything is carefully arranged ahead of time, Mr. Reagan would not master the details and would be no match for Mr. Andropov in hard negotiations.

On China, the secretary felt the atmosphere between Washington and Beijing was much better than a year ago. There were obvious problems over Taiwan, and America wasn't going to walk away from the Taiwanese, but its agreement with Peking did not forbid the sale of arms to Taiwan, and on the whole he thought the pro-

blems were manageable and U.S. trade with China would increase.

He said he felt that Asia was becoming more and more important to the future of world affairs and that Japan's position was now central and its perception of its role in the world was now remarkably different.

He recalled that when he was in government in the '70s, the Japanese came to international conferences in a more passive role. Now they feel they have to take more responsibility for what is going on in the world. They talk a lot; they have interesting and important things to say, and they argue. It was, he stressed, a very healthy development.

The secretary did not say much about the tangles in the Middle East. We're just sticking in there, he said.

That is the way Mr. Shultz is. He just sticks in there, not expecting much of thinking, like Mr. Reagan, that he has an ideological and theoretical answer to all America's worries.

He has always known when to come into this capital, and after a short but critical period of service he has known when to go away. He was at the departments of labour and treasury for about two years and he is not likely to stay at State much longer than that.

Meanwhile, he thinks his first year at State is no big deal. He will be meeting next month with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, who has held that job during the terms of seven U.S. presidents and nine secretaries of state. Mr. Shultz has no such ambitions.

He has been not only a blocking buck but a relief pitcher for Mr. Reagan, and he must be tired of running interference for him and getting him out of trouble.

— The New York Times

## Armenians advocate their cause

By David Tonge

LONDON — A Turkish diplomat shot dead in Brussels, six people killed by a bomb explosion at Orly Airport, Paris, and an unexploded bomb similar to the Orly device found in a crowded part of Central London — these three incidents in the same week of July were only part of the 150 bomb and gun attacks which Armenian extremists have perpetrated in the past decade. Their trail of violence stretches through 16 countries — from the U.S. through Europe to Australia. It has long represented one of the world's most severe terrorist problems. Two factors appear responsible for the recent upsurge in activity.

The first is the trial in London of two Armenians accused of planning to kill the Turkish ambassador to Britain. The second is the second Armenian World Congress which began in Lausanne on July 20.

ASALA, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which has claimed responsibility for most of the recent incidents, is believed to have hope to intimidate the British courts: one of those accused has admitted full membership of ASALA. At the same time it seemed to wish to bring maximum pressure on the Congress to espouse ASALA's demands for the Armenians' right to set up their own state in which is now the Republic of Turkey.

ASALA is one of the two main terrorist organisations to have emerged since an isolated and dis-

tributed Los Angeles Armenian shot dead two Turkish diplomats in 1973. The other active body has been the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, generally thought to have the backing of some wealthy U.S. Armenians.

Both had their headquarters among the Armenian community of Beirut until the Israeli invasion of 1982 drove their leadership abroad.

Their 10-year campaign has made a public issue of what for two generations has been an absolute taboo in Turkey — the question of what happened to the Armenians in the dying days of the Ottoman Empire. The campaign has also begun to colour Turkey's international relations, in particular hitting trade with France, which the Turks consider to have been lax in dealing with Armenian extremists.

To most Armenians it is an article of faith that between 0.6 million and 1.5 million of their number died in a "systematic genocide", in particular when Talaat Pasha, one of the leading young Turks, ordered the deportation of Armenians from Eastern Turkey through the Der El Zor deserts to Syria in 1915.

So far it has only been the extremists who have confronted the Turks over the past, but many Turkish diplomats fear the challenge they could face from a group more representative of the 3 million Armenians of the diaspora.

They know that arguments over history could quickly move to calls for a homeland for the Armenians and to demands for reparations. It is a road which worries them almost as much as the threat of terrorism they now have to face as part of their daily reality.

— Financial Times' news feature



David Tonge

# China seeks to control increasing bicycle traffic

By Chen Gengtuo

BEIJING — At a bicycle race in the Beijing suburbs some months ago, the mounted athletes competed hotly while spectators shouted, applauded and laughed. It was a race like any other except for one thing — the cyclists were contending not in speed but in slowness, and the winner was the last to cross the finish line.

The contest took place at the Beijing Steel Works, whose 8,000

workers own more than 6,000 bicycles.

"The competition was part of our routine education programme for safe cycling," said Liu Lianchi of the plant's safety office. "We want to encourage slowness and an improvement in cycling skill in order to minimise accidents."

The control of bicycle traffic is becoming increasingly necessary in China, where the number of two-wheelers has hit the 100 million mark, and especially so in the

capital of Peking, where, according to Shi Jinghua, chief of the traffic administration's safety office, the approximately 9 million residents now own almost four million bicycles.

Such astronomical numbers add up to a monumental headache for traffic officers. "About 70 per cent of traffic accidents involve at least one cyclist," Shi said. At one of Peking's busiest intersections, police have counted 25,000 cyclists an hour riding by at peak per-

iods.

"We can't limit the use of bicycles," said Shi. "For one thing, about two million Peking residents cycle to their jobs every day, which greatly alleviates the strain on the city's public transportation system. For another, people like the freedom and convenience that cycling gives them."

Since there are no private cars in China, nearly all intra-city travel is done either by bus or bicycle.

City planners are working to accommodate the swelling number of bicycles. More than a dozen thoroughfares now have bicycle lanes from 6 to more than 10 meters wide, separated from car lanes by islands planted with flowers and trees or by steel-rod barriers. This, according to Qian Lianhe of the city planning bureau, has the double advantage of better protection for cyclists and preventing the intrusion of reckless cyclists into the automobile lanes.

The city's dozen new flyovers all have bicycle lanes which, to spare cyclists the strain of upward slopes, lie on a separate level between the upper and lower automobile roadways.

"We now allow for bicycle lanes for every new road we plan," Qian said.

In new residential areas with high-rise apartment buildings, bicycle sheds are built as a matter of course. A cyclist pays about 0.6 yuan (\$0.3) a month for parking privileges. The sheds are usually kept by elderly people or retirees.

In the commercial centre of the city, parking lots overseen by full-time attendants charge two Chi-

nese cents for every bicycle, for any number of hours' parking.

Parked bicycles do, however, sometimes totally block sidewalks in the more, narrow streets. "We plan to pull down some old houses in the most congested areas to make more room for parking lots, although we are sure to meet with much resistance," Qian said.

The city also needs intensified traffic safety education, according to Shi.

Currently, a network composed of traffic officers, neighbourhood committee members and the leaders of work units methodically publicises traffic regulations, organises regular bicycle checks, and appraises the safety performance of the units within the system.

In recent years, the city's traffic administration has also strengthened "street propaganda."

Officers have set up 38 "propaganda stations" at busy intersections, each one exhibiting a set of grisly photos of traffic accidents which invariably attract large crowds of viewers.

"Even the reckless are scared into better behaviour in the street," said Zhu Huiming, a traffic officer at the city's Xidan intersection.

Another necessity for a cyclist — repair service — is widely available within the city as a result of a new policy of permitting self-employed workers in the service trades. In addition to fully equipped repair shops, there are now stalls set up by retired workers or formerly unemployed youth at many street corners to do simple

work such as mending punctures or replacing bolts.

To reduce rush-hour traffic, the municipal government has made arrangements to stagger work hours in major factories. Its overall plan for the development of the city before the year 2000 pledges to make it possible for more people to live near their work places, with a view partly to reducing the volume of cycle traffic.

"But the ultimate solution," Qian said, "will be the expansion of the public transportation system to attract long-distance cyclists to bus travel. Cycling is rational when the distance is less than four kilometers, because it is faster than bus trip and physically pleasant. But when the distance exceeds that, it takes progressively longer than a bus ride and taxes the cyclist's energy."

The seemingly insatiable consumer demand for bicycles has boosted the bicycle industry into one of the most flourishing ones in China. Last year, China produced 24.2 million bicycles, 6.6 million more than in the year before.

A greater variety of bicycles are being produced, as well. In addition to the standard vehicle with 28-inch wheels, produced since the early 1950s, there are "light roadsters" with diameters ranging from 22 to 26 inches, children's bicycles with even smaller wheels, models with heavier frames and sturdier tires designed to carry heavy goods, and others made of light alloy steel for racing.



China feature Separate lanes for cars and cyclists



Cyclists do not have to climb when passing a flyover

## Eastern Indian state's health programme proving successful

By Rami Chhabra

Most of the inhabitants of the Indian state of Orissa are poor and uneducated. Yet a programme of primary health care is providing remarkably successful, and family planning is becoming popular.

NEW DELHI — Orissa is one of India's poorest states. It is also becoming an important destination for policy makers who travel here to learn why Orissa emerged from the last census with a lower net increase in population in the 1970s than in the 1960s. This achievement is common to just three Indian states and is most notable in Orissa where it defies the conventional wisdom "no birth, no decline." More than a quarter of all couples of reproductive age have used a modern method of coitus control yet illiteracy rates are high and almost 70 per cent of the population lives in poverty.

Renuamma is one woman who recently agreed to be sterilised. She lives in the fishing village of Chandrabhaga where, until last year no one had used modern contraception. Then the district suffered severe flooding and a primary health centre brought help to the village with inoculations and the disinfection of water sources.

The health staff established such a good rapport that soon one pregnant woman was agreeing to be helped by an auxiliary nurse midwife and to be sterilised. Her report of the operation encouraged Renuamma and four

other women to follow suit.

Kailash Behari Verma, Orissa's top health administrator, says: "Some fantastic work was done by medical teams and since the worst affected areas were part of the Area Development Programme the equipment and staff were available."

The programme is a Rs 390 million (\$39 million) project which seeks to improve health services in five districts which account for just under half of Orissa's 26 million population. The money comes from state, central government and overseas aid sources.

It aims to establish trained personnel as links between villagers and district hospitals and to ensure there is one trained village health guide, and one trained midwife (dai) for every 1,000 people, backed by male and female paramedical workers at the sub-centre which covers 5,000 people. It also aims to establish six sub-centres connected to a primary health centre with three doctors and two lady health visitors; and to provide one in four of these centres with facilities for surgery and a gynaecologist and paediatrician.

As important as these tangible assets is the spirit of the project which emphasises the importance of teaching the vulnerable mem-

bers of society.

Part of its purpose is therefore to increase the use of contraception and to increase immunisation as well as pre-natal and post-natal care for mothers and children. Helping the community to care for itself is another crucial aspect of the scheme.

The necessary changes in attitude are just beginning and there is commitment at all levels. The small breakthrough in family planning at Chandrabhaga came about thanks to the confidence individual contact generated.

A doctor visiting the village performed Renuamma's sterilisation but the subsequent care was given by the paramedics who delivered a daily shot of antibiotic for five days. This practice is what keeps post-operative complications to a minimum.

A stop Konarak in Puri district gives further cause for optimism. Rural dispensaries are manned by a single junior doctor who is meant to serve only outpatient needs. However health officials have informally arranged for three beds in the two-room building and young Dr. Das has taken on the extra responsibilities willingly. In some states doctors would refuse to work in such circumstances, preferring to safeguard their reputations. Orissa is obviously different and this helps to create a new atmosphere.

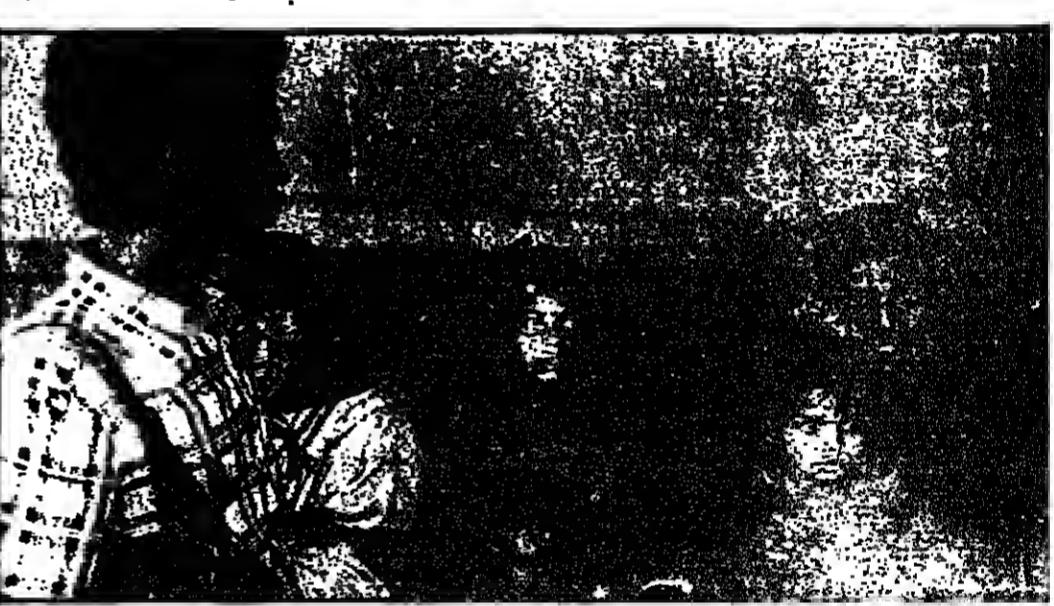
To give them a better understanding of their community's needs the programme has made changes in the training of nurses and paramedics. One is to attach them to primary health centres for field training instead of to a hospital.

At Bankoi a sterilisation camp takes place in a school. Fifty women who have had the operation lie on the floor while the surgeon works over the sterilisable scrubs with antiseptic solution. Outside music blares and village dignitaries sit on chairs, their presence a reassurance to relatives.

Kishore Panda is one health guide trained by Bankoi Primary Health Centre. He proudly produces a boy whose headsize he has treated. In his bag of medicine is a diary of his work. It shows he has arranged 47 vasectomies and 19 tubectomies. He is deeply motivated and the doctors at the centre confirm this. "If all of them were like Kishore Panda the doctor's work would be halved."

But even Kishore Panda questions his function. "We have behaved responsibly by limiting our families but the promised change in our lives has not happened. What about me? I have done this work as well as I could and there is a reward in seeing others benefit. But life is hard. I have to struggle to survive. Should the health centre give me a full-time job now I have proved I can do it."

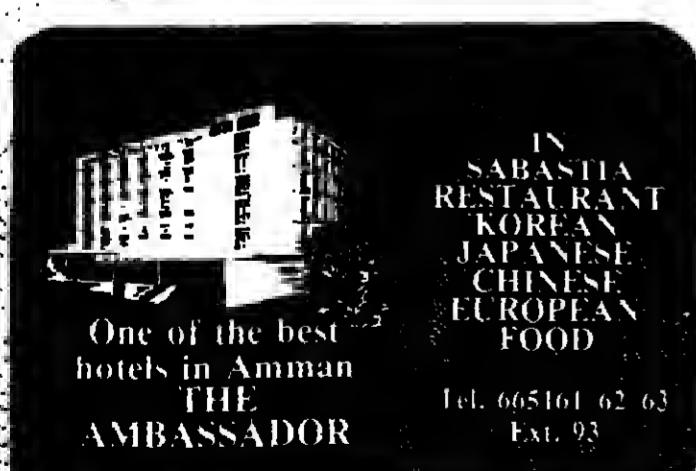
Kishore Panda is not the only one to raise these questions. At every centre the dais who have been trained are clamouring for equality with the community workers. These are issues which must



Community health volunteer Kishore Panda visiting children in an Orissan village (photo David Beatty).



## JORDAN MARKETPLACE



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## SPORTS

### Lewis confirms he is world's fastest man

HELSINKI (R) — American Carl Lewis triumphantly confirmed his status as the world's leading sprinter Monday night when he demolished a top-class field in the men's 100 metres final at the first World Athletics Championships here.

Lewis flashed across the finishing line in 10.07 seconds to lead an American clean sweep of the medals. World record holder Calvin Smith was second in 10.21, while Emmitt King clocked 10.24 to take the bronze.

But Lewis' compatriot Evelyn Ashford suffered a savage misfortune in the women's 100 metres final when she pulled up halfway through the race, hoped a few paces, and crashed to the track clutching her right thigh.

Ashford's sudden exit left the way clear for her great rival Marlene Goehr of East Germany to take the title in 10.97 seconds, with compatriot Marita Koch finishing second in 11.02. American Diane Williams was third 11.16.

Ashford's fall left the debate over who is the world's fastest woman still unresolved.

While the 26-year-old American snatched the world record from Goehr at altitude, she was well beaten by the East German when the pair last met before the World Championships.

But Ashford was equally dominant in Sunday's second-round heats, beating the 25-year-old Goehr easily.

The extreme tension the competitors were feeling before Monday night's first World Championship sprint final was evident when Canada's Angella Bailey broke before the gun.

Both Ashford and Goehr got away well from the blocks at the restart after the field took some time to settle down. Then 40 metres from the line Ashford leapt upright and slumped to the track before being carried off on a stretcher.

Tony Daly, physician to the American team, said later Ashford had torn a hamstring muscle high in her right leg.

"This was an old injury," Daly said. "She felt it little yesterday in the second round. She was aware of it but wanted to try it anyway."

Ashford, who is expected to be out for between eight and 10

weeks, fought back the obvious disappointment and promised: "I will be back next year — I have a few scores to settle."

The men's final launched 22-year-old Lewis on his way towards winning triple gold at the championships.

The 22-year-old American, who plans to run in the 4x100 metres relay and compete in the long jump, exploded from the blocks and devoured the ground with his phenomenal stride to ease clear of the field.

Lewis raced through the finish with a grin of triumph and an exultant wave to the crowd, who stood to acclaim the champion as he jogged a lap of honour.

It was the first time one nation has won all three medals in a track event in a major championship since the Americans themselves did it at the Mexico Olympics 15 years ago.

The closest man to the American trio was Britain's Olympic Champion Allan Wells, who clocked 10.27 seconds for a creditable fourth place after a season frustrated by nagging injuries.

"I am very happy," a jubilant Lewis told reporters. "I believe in three medals for the U.S. because we are the best in the world. I am not pleased with my time but it

was the best I could do at the Helsinki stadium."

The third final to be decided Monday was the men's triple jump where Poland's Zdzislaw Hoffman conclusively outjumped exuberant American Willie Banks to take the gold medal.

Hoffman leapt 17.18 metres on

his fourth attempt to equal bank's

third-round best and improved it

17.35 with his fifth effort, which was enough to win the competition.

But he stretched his margin of triumph with a final jump of 17.42.

Nigeria's Ajayi Agbeku re-

served his best for his final leap and edged out American Mike Conley to take the bronze medal with a 17.18 metres jump.

U.S. world record-holder Ed Moses reeled off his 82nd consecutive win to take his 400-metres semifinal in a swift 48.11 with plenty to spare.

The 27-year-old 1976 Olympic Champion said here before the championships he expected the competition to be tough.

But he looks a class ahead of his closest rivals — fellow Americans Andre Phillips and Dave Lee and West German European Champion Harald Schmid.

Connors defeats Mayotte

### Liverpool loses on penalties

THE HAGUE (R) — European Champions Hamburg of West Germany won a four-club soccer tournament Sunday night with a 3-2 win over Standard Liege of Belgium.

Milewski and Kaltz gave

Hamburg a 2-0 lead at halftime but Standard bit back through Tahamata and Plessers before

newsigning Schatzschneider

scored the winner seven minutes

from time.

English Champions Liverpool, three times winners of the European Cup, finished in last place when they were beaten 4-1 on penalties by Feyenoord after

the teams were level 3-3 at the end of 90 minutes.

Johan Cruyff, Vermeulen and Houtman scored for Feyenoord while Mark Lawrenson (2) and Kenny Dalglish replied for Liverpool.

In another four-club tournament in Utrecht, former European Champions Nottingham Forest of England took third place with a 2-0 victory over the Romanian national team, Garry Birtles scoring both goals.

The tournament was won by Lokeren of Belgium who beat Utrecht 6-5 after extra time.

### Jordan qualifies for semifinals

AMMAN (J.T.) — After the fourth day of the Fifth Arab Basketball Championships which was held at the Sports Palace at the Hussein Sport City — four teams qualified for the semifinals — Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Tunisia and Iraq.

In the three Sunday afternoon matches, Jordan beat Palestine 114/49, Tunisia beat Iraq 67/62 a tension packed game, Saudi Arabia beat Somalia 91/81.

In the women's competition, Iraq beat Jordan 71/59 and Somalia beat Lebanon 63/57.

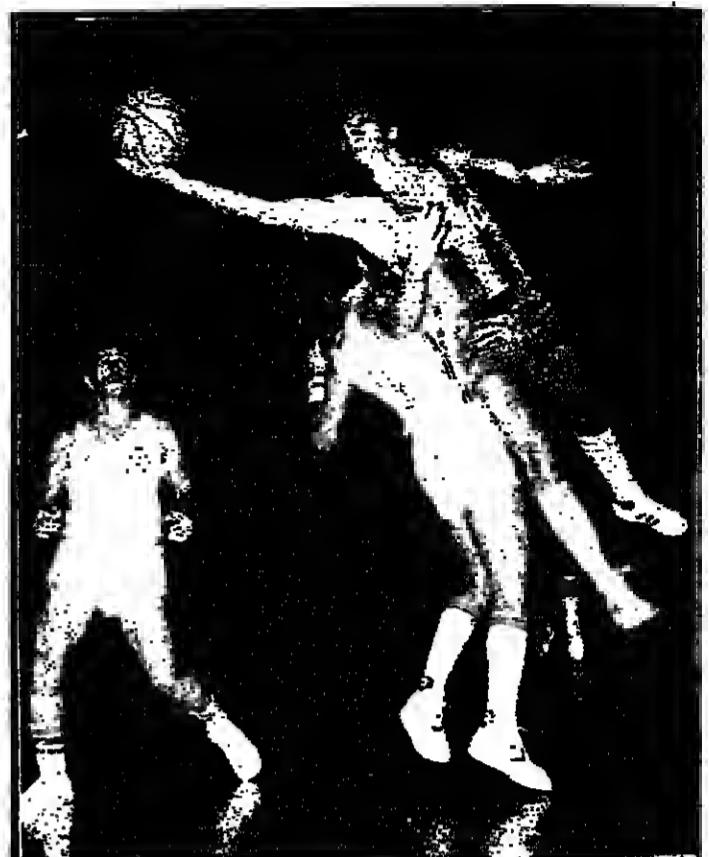
The Libyan team withdrew from its game with UAE 3 seconds before the end of the first half because of the referee's decision to expel one of the Libyan players for misconduct, the result was 44/31 for UAE's.

Tunisia and Iraq qualified in the second group after Tunisia beat Iraq and the withdrawal of the Libyan team in their game with UAE.

In Monday's matches Lebanon beat Palestine 138/63, Jordan beat Saudi Arabia 83/71.

In the women's competition Lebanon beat Jordan 78/71, Iraq beat Somalia 54/50.

The matches will continue at the Sports Palace at the Hussein Sport City.



Enad Al Said intercepting a Saudi ball.

### Arnoux looking to narrow gap

### after German Grand Prix victory

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Frenchman Rene Arnoux

is looking to narrow the gap in the world motor racing drivers standings after taking his Ferrari to a convincing victory in the West German Grand Prix here on Sunday.

Arnoux is fourth 14 points ad-

vanced of compatriot Alain Prost, who nursed his Renault, plagued with gearbox problems, to fourth place on Sunday.

Now Arnoux is looking forward to whittling down Prost's lead next

weekend at the Austrian Grand Prix at Zeltweg. He is not lacking in confidence.

"I went into this race with only one thought in my mind, to get those nine points. I look good for the championship," he said.

Tambay also failed to score a

### Soviet chess boycott puzzles experts

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet boy-

cott of two crucial competition

matches has plunged the chess

world into crisis and left fans and

officials alike puzzled over what

Moscow hoped to achieve.

Zeltweg, like Hockenheim, is a

fast circuit well suited to the turbo

cars of the four men who now

seem in contention for the title.

Second is Brazilian Brabham driver Nelson Piquet with 33 points

and Ferrari's Patrick Tambay of

France is third on 31.

The best conventionally-

powered car past the line here was

the McLaren of Niki Lauda, but

the Austrian was disqualified after

a pitlane incident and lost his fifth

place.

Prost's other two rivals for the

championship were dogged by bad

luck on Sunday.

Piquet dropped out when his

engine burst into flames as he was

challenging for the lead with only

two laps to go.

The only goal was scored by

Ahmed Radi at the 88th minute

after which there were several inci-

ents on the field.

Moroccan referee Abdellatif

Naciri sent off the Saudi back Fal-

sal Atik for brutality and the

team's Brazilian trainer Osvaldo

was also ordered off the field for

trying to intervene.

Earlier Morocco took third

place in the tournament by beat-

ing the United Arab Emirates 2-0.

(half time 1-0).

point as he went out in the 13th lap with ignition failure.

But for Riccardo Patrese, Hockenheim marked his first Grand Prix points this season. He came third, scoring four and was helped on his way by a record pit stop. Mechanics needed just 9.75 seconds to fill his tank and change his tyres.

Second place in the race went to Italy's Andrea de Cesaris in an Alfa Romeo. He also scored his first points of the year, but with six he is ranked only 11th in the world standings.

Reigning champion Keke Rosberg only managed 11th, out of the points.

### Iraq wins Palestine Soccer Cup

CASABLANCA (R) — Iraq beat Saudi Arabia 1-0 (half time 0-0) in the first Palestine Junior Soccer Cup final here Sunday after a two-week competition between teams from the Arab states.

The only goal was scored by Ahmed Radi at the 88th minute after which there were several inci-

ents on the field.

Moroccan referee Abdellatif Naciri sent off the Saudi back Fal-

sal Atik for brutality and the

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was also ordered off the field for

trying to intervene.

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(half time 1-0).

### AUTHORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of SPIE BATIGNOLLES - Jordan Branch (Foreign Limited Co.) as at 31st December, 1982 and the

purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting

records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the records and vouchers of the Company and to the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement present fairly the financial position of SPIE BATIGNOLLES - Jordan Branch as at 31st December, 1982, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Amman, 4th June, 1983. SPIE BATIGNOLLES - JORDAN BRANCH

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1982 BAWAB & CO.

ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS

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# U.S. banks raise lending rates by 0.5%

LONDON (R) — U.S. banks Monday raised their lending rates by half a per cent, justifying the new highs reached by the dollar on foreign exchange markets, dealers said.

Citibank was the first major bank to raise its prime rate to 11 per cent. The announcement was quickly followed by similar moves by First National Bank of Chicago and Chemical Bank.

Anticipation of higher U.S. interest rates, following the latest announcement in Washington of a

continued growth in borrowing, had earlier sent the dollar to new highs on foreign exchange markets despite moderate central bank intervention.

In Frankfurt it burst through the psychological barrier of 2.70 marks, its highest since February, 1974.

But its ability to test this level proved short-lived and by noon it was trading at 2.6993.

Some dealers said they detected open market dollar sales by some European central banks above 2.70 marks.

## China uses \$12.6b of loans in projects

PEKING (R) — China has already used more than half of the \$20.17 billion in loans given by foreign banks, governments and international monetary organisations for investing in development projects, the International Trade Monthly magazine said Monday.

The magazine, quoted by the China Daily, said that in the four years to the end of 1982, China had committed \$12.64 billion to projects including surveys and exploration of its potentially rich off-shore oil fields and development of the Baoshan steel complex near Shanghai.

About one third of all foreign investment was centred in Guangdong province and in China's special economic zones set up near Hong Kong to attract foreign investment.

Japan, Belgium, Kuwait and Italy have lent \$5.23 billion of which \$1.48 billion have been used.

Foreign banks and firms have made direct investments of more than \$5 billion.

The main source was the Bank of China (BOC) which provided \$7.56 billion for 22 projects and has already repaid all its foreign exchange loans for the projects, the magazine said.

## UAE cabinet okays draft budget with largest-ever deficit

ABU DHABI (R) — The cabinet of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Monday approved a draft budget for 1983 containing the largest deficit in the federation's 12-year history.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs Mr. Said Al Ghaili told reporters after the meeting, chaired by President Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, the 1983 budget deficit was expected to be 5.51 billion dirhams (\$1.5 billion) and spending 18.41 billion dirhams (\$5.01 billion).

Revenues were projected to have fallen to 12.9 billion dirhams (\$3.51 billion), largely reflecting a sharp drop in oil revenues, he said.

Precise figures for last year's deficit, the country's first, were not available but budget director Mr. Abdul Hakim Al Buni said in February it was about four billion dirhams (\$1.1 billion).

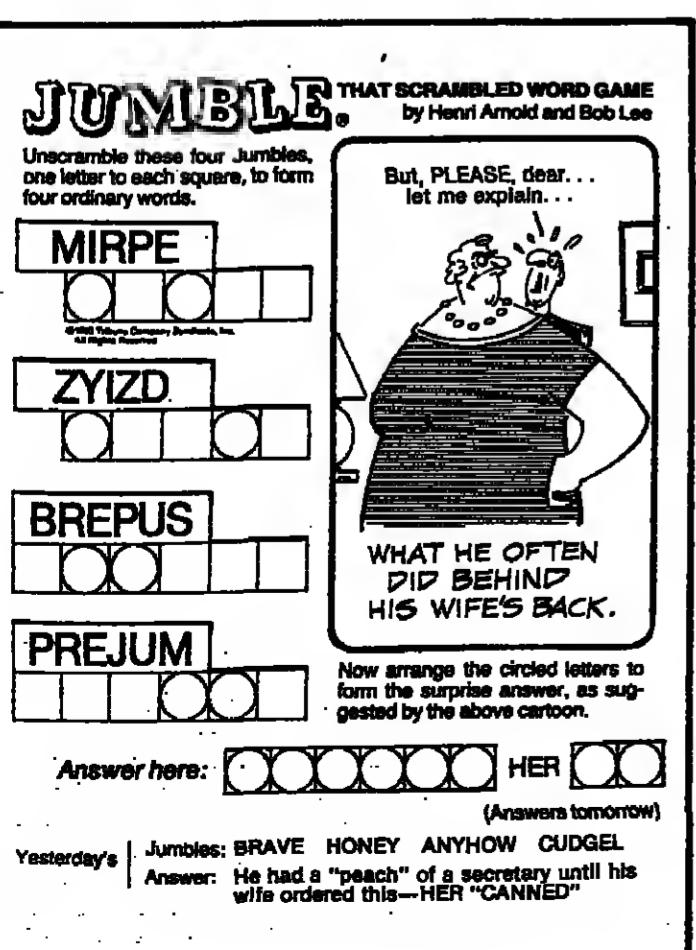
Spending was estimated at about 22 billion dirhams (\$6 billion).

The budget, usually issued during the first four months of the year, was delayed this year because of the drop in oil revenues, which constitute more than 90 per cent of the budget.

UAE central bank figures showed the country's oil exports dropped to 34.6 billion dirhams (\$9.42 billion) in 1982 from 45.5 billion (\$12.39 billion) in 1981.

Earlier this year the ministry of finance and industry asked ministries to cut spending by 50 per cent until the budget was issued and the budget director forecast an austerity budget.

The sharp drop in revenues has led to calls for taxation in the country, whose people according to a recent World Bank report are the richest in the world.



The Bundesbank declined to say whether it had intervened in currency markets Monday morning but the Swiss National Bank said it again bought marks against Swiss francs.

Dealers said this weakened the Swiss currency to 2.1843 against the dollar in afternoon trading from an early 2.1805.

In Tokyo the dollar hit an eight-month high of 244.85 yen on the news of a \$1.2 billion rise in the U.S. money supply last week but moderate intervention by the Bank of Japan prevented the yen from sliding further, dealers said.

No intervention was believed to

have occurred in Paris where the dollar was fixed at a record high of 8.1180 francs and gained further to 8.1195 at noon.

But limited intervention restricted a dollar advance above three guilders in Amsterdam, some dealers said.

In Brussels the dollar was fixed at a record high of 54.045 convertible francs but the Belgian National Bank was not thought to have intervened.

The apparent slowdown in action to defend national currencies suggests the monetary authorities are beginning to question whether they will continue to deplete their

reserves in a vain attempt to prevent the dollar's rise.

Last week an estimated \$2 billion were spent on international money markets in supporting national currencies largely through selling dollars, dealers said.

Wall Street analysts for some time had expected an increase in prime rates, the banks' base fee on corporate loans, because of rising interest costs to banks.

Rates may climb to 12%

Prime rates had stood at 10.5 per cent since late February when

they dropped from 11 per cent.

Citicorp Chairman Walter Wriston said they might climb to 11.5 or 12 per cent in the next few weeks.

The U.S. treasury's expanded target for the growth of the money supply of five to nine per cent continues to be exceeded and the case for corrective action will be weakened if the more broadly-defined borrowing figures for July, due to be released on Friday, show only modest increases.

Many dealers now consider higher U.S. interest rates will keep the dollar strong during the rest of this year.

## U.K. bookmaker bets U.S. real estate market will continue boom

NEW YORK (R) — The Ladbroke Group, Britain's largest bookmaker, is wagering many millions of dollars that the U.S. real estate market will continue to boom.

Ladbroke is beginning to invest heavily in U.S. property development, which Mr. Kurt Kilstock, president and chief executive officer of the Ladbroke realty subsidiary, said is "the last bastion of democratic capitalism."

In the next two years alone, the group plans to have \$400 million in U.S. projects under way. Mr. Kilstock told Reuters in an interview, "and we are shooting for a billion dollars in assets in the next five years."

It was the quest for fixed assets that initially drew Mr. Kilstock and Mr. Cyril Stein, chairman and managing director of Ladbroke, to the U.S. market. Mr. Kilstock first came to New York to do business in 1979, with \$22 million in seed money and plans to build up large assets for his company.

The group's first U.S. project involved the construction of an office park development in sub-

urban Westchester County, north of New York City, where it has leased the original 16,700 square metres of office space and is building an additional 25,000 square metres.

Work on a 35-storey office tower in the high-rent district of Central Manhattan has begun, and next year the group plans to begin leasing out its 24,000 square metres of rentable space.

A third project involves the development of a 10,000 square metre office building in Coral Gables, Florida.

Ladbroke is a well-known name in Britain, where it was founded in the early 1900s.

The company's initial riches came from taking the bets of 18th-century aristocrats and lending them money on their property when the wagers proved unsuccessful.

Today the Ladbroke Group has total sales of \$1.2 billion a year from running 35 hotels and 22 holiday villages, taverns, bingo clubs, an electronic games and juke-box company, and a consumer electronics company.

Ladbroke will take the bets of anyone with cash in his pocket, a horse in mind, or an interest in the outcome of political elections.

The company is especially keen to expand in the U.S. market because the scale of the marketplace is so much larger than in Europe, Mr. Kilstock said.

"In Europe," Kilstock said, "any major development runs at a cash-flow deficit and can't cover the cost of the money" borrowed to finance the construction.

This means that a developer must sell his project after completion to a pension fund or some other sort of financial institution that can sustain a smaller rate of return.

He said that financing projects in the U.S. is easier, since the rent of an office building is enough to cover the cost of the borrowed money.

The opportunities offered by the U.S. marketplace do not come without a struggle, Mr. Kilstock said. "We entered a new arena and when you enter a new arena the old gladiators try to eat you up."

Commenting on the differences of doing business in the U.S. as compared with elsewhere in the world, Mr. Kilstock said: "Things are a lot more informal here. You can get to anyone here even at the highest levels, a mayor, in two days. In England, it takes you two months to get to a council's chief planning officer."

Mr. Kilstock said Ladbroke's realty subsidiary, London and Leeds, was now already "hunting with the pack" of American realty developers and was even being invited to enter into joint ventures, which he called a sign of acceptance.

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# WORLD

## U.S. Hondurans set to begin huge war games

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — The first of a 5,600-man contingent of U.S. troops was due in Honduras Monday for military manoeuvres on a scale unmatched in the region.

The U.S. troops, to be flown in on C-141 transport carriers, will join 6,000 Honduran troops in artillery and conventional warfare training. A fleet of 19 U.S. warships with 1,000 naval personnel and 140 planes will accompany the ground troops.

The "Big Pine II" manoeuvres are set to last until January or March at a cost far exceeding the \$5 million spent on "Big Pine I" here last February, military sources said.

Pentagon sources have acknowledged the exercises are meant to display U.S. military strength in the face of what President Reagan sees as the spread of Soviet influence in Central America through leftist Nic-

aragua.

Nicaraguan officials say the United States is setting up troops for an invasion.

Government officials in Honduras, which Washington counts as its main ally in the region, have said the operation is meant to improve its self-defence. But a military official told Reuters Sunday

U.S. troops would gain vital experience in conducting military operations and reconnoitring the territory.

An Honduran armed forces spokesman said the troops would keep a good distance from the Nicaraguan border and avoid confrontation, but he has also called the war games "a clear warning" to Nicaragua.

Cape oil slick recedes due to winds

### 'Kennedy wanted U.S. troops out of Vietnam'

CAPE TOWN (R) — Favourable winds Monday blew a massive oil slick from a wrecked supertanker away from South Africa's Atlantic coast, dispelling fears of a major pollution disaster.

Pollution experts said it was now unlikely the 151-square-kilometre slick, at one time only about 100 kilometres offshore, would move back towards the coast. It was now about 39 kilometres offshore.

Anton Moldan, head of South Africa's marine pollution services, told Reuters: "The slick is heading out to sea, spreading and thinning."

"It will soon be caught in the main Benguela current and that will carry it further out even if the wind turns round again."

Mr. Moldan said it would eventually break up and disperse in the Atlantic Ocean.

The slick was from the 138,822-ton Spanish vessel Castillo de Beller, which broke in two after a fierce fire on Saturday.

Port officials said the tugboat John Ross had towed the bow section, which is still full of oil, about 55-kilometres offshore and was moving at between one and two knots. Officials plan to take it far out into the ocean before scuttling it.

The stern section, which sank with an estimated 100,000 tons of crude oil still on board, is not leaking at present.

Heavy rain at the weekend washed away most traces of the heavy soot deposits which landed on farms up to 100 kilometres inland from the burning tanker.

Eddy Pierna, an official of the western province agricultural cooperative, said: "We have taken samples of the black rain and find that when it dries it is mostly soot," and not oil. He said tests were being carried out to see if it was harmful to young plants.

The small village of Riebeck Kasic, about 400 kilometres from the scene of the wreck, had just spent \$2,000 on getting the local church steeples repainted white. It was blackened by soot before the paint had time to dry.

One of the crew from the supertanker was still in hospital with burns to his hands and feet, but 30 of the 33 survivors flew back to Spain Sunday night. Three men are still missing and the agent for the shipowners said there was almost no hope of finding them.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

1 ♠ Dble Rdble ?

What action do you take?

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AKJ62 ♦AJ2 ♦Q52 ♦95

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Dble Rdble 2 ♠

What action do you take?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦AJ83 ♦92 ♦K982 ♦A87

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠

Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦J9542 ♦g762 ♦J63

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

### Aquino expects to be arrested

NEW YORK (R) — Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino is quoted by an American magazine as saying he expects to be arrested when he goes home this month after three years in the United States.

Newsweek International said Mr. Aquino asked what would stop President Ferdinand Marcos arresting him. replied: "Nothing. I think I will be right back in detention when I get back there."

But he said he hoped to talk to Mr. Marcos and rebuild the Liberal Party before 1984 elections for a permanent assembly. Mr. Aquino led the party until President Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

He said party colleagues thought it would be impossible for him to talk to President Marcos, but he feared chaos in the Philippines "if we let nature take its course."

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦B752 ♦KJ93 ♦765 ♦94

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ Dble Rdble ?

What action do you take?

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KQ3 ♦AK7 ♦A983 ♦J73

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦J9542 ♦g762 ♦J63

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

What do you respond?



SUSPECT ARRESTED: Jean Roussel, a former convict, appears handcuffed in court Saturday, following his involvement in the attempted hold-up of an Avignon luxury hotel in which seven people were shot dead in cold blood by Roussel and his men. (A.P. wirephoto)

### S. Korea may return defector's jet to China

SEOUL (R) — South Korea may return to China a MiG-21 fighter jet which was flown here Sunday by an air force defector if a request is made by Peking, foreign ministry officials said Monday.

Seoul has been trying to improve relations with Peking, with which it has no diplomatic ties, and the arrival of another Chinese defector embarrassed the government, the officials said.

The latest defector, test pilot Sun Tien-Chin, 46, flew his MiG-21 here after breaking away from a navigational training flight over northeastern China, setting off air raid warnings and fears that the country was under air attack from North Korea.

He said he wanted to seek diplomatic asylum in an unnamed third country — believed to be Taiwan — and was presently being debriefed by South Korean intelligence officers.

In Taipei, the Taiwanese defense ministry said Sun would receive a record reward of \$3.5 million in gold for bringing the MiG-21 out of China if he settled in Taiwan.

Sun is the second Chinese pilot to defect to South Korea in 10 months. Wu Young-Ken, 25, reached South Korea in a MiG-21 last October and later went on to Taiwan where he received \$2.5

million in gold.

The Taiwanese ambassador in Seoul requested a meeting Monday with senior foreign ministry officials to discuss the possibility of Sun going to Taiwan.

Relations between Peking and Seoul were seen by analysts here to have improved after an incident last May in which a Chinese airliner was hijacked to South Korea.

A Chinese delegation came from Peking for negotiations over the return of the airliner in the first official contact between the two countries.

The two sides agreed that the spirit of mutual cooperation shown during the talks, which resulted in the return of the airliner and 96 passengers and crew, should serve as a guideline in any future emergency involving the two countries.

The six Chinese hijackers are on trial here for the hijacking and prosecutors have demanded jail sentences of up to 11 years for two of them.

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk said last month that the greatest diplomatic task facing South Korea was to normalize relations with Peking and Moscow.

He said establishing friendly relations with the communist powers was necessary to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Over 160 W. German protesters detained

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, West Germany (R) — West German and U.S. security officials detained more than 160 anti-nuclear demonstrators who tried to prevent a military air display at the United States Ramstein air base Sunday. The demonstrators were protesting against the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Police arrested some 60 people who began a sit-down protest and a further 70 were held when they staged a mock "die-in" near the runway. But they failed to reach the apron itself. U.S. air force police said they were holding another 30, including a staff assistant to the radical Greens parliamentary party.

#### Thais extradite drug supply suspect

ROME (R) — A Singapore citizen suspected of supplying drugs to the Italian mafia was flown to Rome Monday with Interpol and Italian secret service agents after being extradited from Thailand.

Judicial sources said the extradition of Ko Bak Kin was requested in an international arrest warrant issued by Palermo magistrate Giovanni Falcone, who is leading investigations into the Mafia's multi-million-dollar trade in drugs. Falcone returned last week from questioning Ko Bak Kin in Bangkok, where the suspected heroin trafficker was arrested on July 15 for illegal immigration.

#### India considers wife-protection bill

NEW DELHI (R) — India's Parliament Monday considered a bill intended to prevent the bullying or killing of brides by in-laws seeking dowry payments. The minister of state for home affairs, N.R. Laskar, introduced the bill under which cruelty to a newly married woman can be punished by up to three years in jail. It was introduced because of public outrage at frequent cases of in-laws either murdering or driving to suicide brides who did not provide enough dowry. Dowries, which the bride's parents present during the wedding, have been outlawed in India since 1961 but remain part of traditional marriages.

#### Court orders man's head examined

AYLESBURY, England (R) — A court ordered a psychiatric report Monday on an unemployed man accused of threatening to kill Prince Charles, heir to the British throne. Dunstan Dunstan, 24, was remanded in custody until Aug. 15 when he appeared under heavy police guard at a magistrate's court in this Buckinghamshire town 60 kilometres northwest of London. Dunstan, bearded and dressed in blue jeans, made no application for bail. He was arrested last Tuesday on his houseboat, moored on a canal. He was alleged to have made the threat against Prince Charles in letters to the deputy editor of a local newspaper.

#### 2 Indonesian vessels sink

JAKARTA (R) — More than 1,500 Indonesians were missing Monday after two vessels sank in the Java Sea last week. A search and rescue spokesman said Monday.

He said 150 survivors had been found so far by rescuers. The two vessels were carrying more than 300 people when they sank in separate incidents on Thursday and Saturday, he added.

The motor vessel Krakatau sank north of Surabaya between Bawean and Madura Islands off eastern Java on Saturday. It was carrying 117 people. An Indonesian naval vessel picked up 63 survivors. This followed the sinking of the motorised sailing boat Sumber Maju on Thursday. It capsized not far from where the Krakatau sank, off eastern Java. Only 95 out of more than 200 passengers have been rescued so far, the spokesman said.

Local press reports said the Krakatau was carrying goods as well as passengers.

The Sumber Maju was sailing from Madura Island to Balikpapan in Kalimantan. The official news agency Antara quoted survivors as saying the vessel seemed overcrowded when they boarded it.

### Sri Lanka reduces curfew, launches emergency reconstruction programme

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's government Monday lifted curfew restrictions from most of this riot-torn island nation and launched an emergency programme to reconstruct property worth millions of dollars destroyed in nine days of ethnic violence.

Officials said attacks by the majority Sinhalese population on minority Tamils had been controlled, and the situation was back to normal following the violence that claimed 315 lives.

Party sources said that counting of votes from the poll on Saturday intended to show a two-man race between incumbent President Shehu Shagari of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and chief Obafemi Awolowo of the unity party of Nigeria (UPN). Six candidates are in the race.

No complete result from any of Nigeria's 19 states is yet known, but enough tallies were in from constituencies for officials of the two parties to become excited about their chances.

Early results from Ikorin, capital of the NPN-held Kwarra State, depressed NPN officials when they discovered the party was suffering a worse setback than expected after a leadership split there.

However, they were cheered by the news that Mr. Shagari was polling well in northern Kano State, where he won less than 20 percent of the vote in the 1979 election. That election was supervised by the military, who handed over power to civilians after more than 13 years.

NPN officials also said that Mr. Shagari was doing well in Ibadan, the western state capital of Oyo, one of four states dominated by Mr. Awolowo's Yoruba tribe and where Mr. Shagari made little progress last time.

Polling stations in the labyrinth of narrow streets at the heart of Kano City, 800 kilometres northeast of Lagos, were crowded with colourfully-robed women breaching the local Islamic custom of purdah.

"It looks as though there are as many women as men out today and they won't go home until they've voted," a local resident said at one slow-moving queue for the ballot box.

Women in the Muslim north were not granted the vote until 1979 and purdah — seclusion of women — has traditionally prevented them from attending public political events.

Rival parties in the state mounted special campaigns this year to attract the female vote and the women apparently used their new political freedom to the full.

Elsewhere, bad weather and inadequate communications held up procedures and it now seems unlikely that officials will be able to tell Nigerians Monday night who the new president will be.

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